

The Sumter Banner.

DEVOTED TO SOUTHERN RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY, NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Southern (S. C.) Agriculturist.

The Value of Railroads.

Standing this evening upon the bank of the river at Alston, we were most forcibly impressed with the sentiment, which we write down as a caption to this article. The water was alive with river craft—the shores were busy with laborers. The broken bridge, picturesque in its misfortune, stood high in its desolate uselessness, while the heavy laden trains, with hissing engines, were bearing rich freights to anxious consignees. Bales of cotton, barrels and boxes of produce and merchandise, covered the sand strewn shore, and the tributaries of river and road here presented a forcible illustration of the extent of the products and wants of those who dwell in the interior of the State. Never again can we return to the old system of wagon transportation; for Railroads have become fixed amongst the necessities of life—and fixed, too, by a sterner principle than that usually accorded to mere convenience. When profit attaches to any mode of transportation, all who can avail themselves of that mode will stick to it. The common roads are no worse now than when the entire middle and back country waggoned their produce to market; the river is still open from Alston to Columbia; yet thousands of planters have waited to transport their cotton bales on the Railroad, and their river boats discharge and transfer their cargoes as soon as they strike it. These facts prove the value of Railroads to the producers of our staple crops—and we have no need to go farther than the past years experience, to show the truth of our assertion; but when we add the public convenience afforded to travel—the rapid transportation of the mails, and the other benefits arising to a community from the perfect system of accommodations of this sort, the fact is incontrovertible.

In a recent number of the *Tan* (London Journal), we find some capital remarks on the subject, which we extract:

"It is well known," says the *Railroad Journal*, "that upon the ordinary highway, the economical limit to transportation is confined within a comparatively few miles, depending of course upon the kind of freight and character of the roads. Upon the average of such ways, cost of transportation is not far from fifteen cents per ton per mile, which may be considered as a sufficiently correct estimate for an average of the country. Estimating at the same time the value of wheat at \$1.50 per bushel, and corn at 75 cents, and that 31 bushels of each are equal to a ton, the value of the former would be equal to its cost of transportation for 330 miles, and the latter 165 miles. At these respective distances from market, neither of the above articles would have any commercial value, with only a common road as an avenue to market."

"But we find that we can move property upon Railroads at the rate of one-fifth per ton per mile, or for one-tenth the cost upon the ordinary road. These works, therefore, extend the economic limit of the cost of transportation of the above articles to 3,300, and 1,650 miles respectively. At the limit of the economical movement of these articles upon the common highway, by the use of Railroads, wheat would be worth \$44.50, and corn \$22.17, which sum respectively would represent the actual increase of value created by the interposition of such a work."

"It will be seen that the value of lands are effected by Railroads in the same ratio as their products. For instance: land lying upon a navigable water course, or in the immediate vicinity of a market, may be worth for the culture of wheat \$10. Let the average crop be estimated at twenty-two bushels to the acre, valued at \$33, and the cost of cultivation at \$15, this would leave \$18 per acre as the net profit. This quantity of wheat (two-thirds of a ton) could be transported 280 miles at a cost of one cent per mile, or \$3.30, which would leave \$14.70 as the net profit of land at that distance from a market, when connected with it by a Railroad. The value of the land, therefore, admitting the quality to be the same in both cases, would bear the same ratio to the assumed value of \$100, as the value of its products, \$14.70, does to \$18, or \$82 per acre, which is an actual creation of value to that amount, assuming the correctness of the premises. The same calculation may of course be applied with equal force to any kind and species of property."

Let us hear no more opposition to the important Railroads projected to benefit the people of our State. Arguments like the above should convert grumbling and backward capitalists into earnest supporters and contributing stockholders. If the stock in new

Roads does not yield fat dividends immediately, they should reflect that all other property is heightened in value by these great improvements.

We once advocated the erection of those two great pioneer lines to the back country; the Charlotte and Greenville Railroads. The capitalist of Columbia (with a few magnanimous exceptions, amongst whom we may number the late Robert Latta, Esq., who contributed liberally to the stock, and backed his opinion as to the value of the enterprise, by making heavy investments in real estate) prophesied that the town would be ruined; her streets deserted, and her trade gone forever. It is true, that the cotton trade has sought a natural avenue furnished by Railroad transportation; but this has wrought no ruin to the town. Hunt the town over, and try to rent a house now; not one is vacant. Ask the capitalists if their funds are idle? and they will tell you that a flourishing Insurance Company has sprung up, and the town calls for still another Bank. Look to the returns made on oath by her merchants, and they will show an increase of half as much more as former years exhibited.

The smokes of a dozen steam-driven shops show that industry at last is at work; and, in addition to her former population, a class of respectable and laborious mechanics throng her streets—omnibuses vieing in taste and accommodations with those of our largest cities, now transport hundreds of passengers to her crowded hotels, and the whole place wears the smiling features of rapid improvement. Villages along the lines of these Roads has grown into towns; and already have Winnsboro, and Chester, Newberry and Anderson, and Sumterville, called for Banks. They have all become places of trade. Look at the country along these new lines of Railroads—not one straight streak of desolate swamp and dreary pine barren, like that presented by the South Carolina Road, but a smiling picture of richly cultivated fields and comfortable homes is presented to the traveller. Five years of trouble, and doubt, and perplexity, and misfortune to the projectors and sustainers of these great works, have effected these things which we have hastily written down; and now, reader, let us ask you, what good results will have accrued to the community at large after they shall have been in successful operation twenty-five years?

Sentence of the Madiai.

The following is a translation of the judicial sentence of Francesco and Rosa Madiai, with a statement of their offence:

Considering that the penal laws, agreeing with the interpretations of the most illustrious jurists, recognise proselytism as a crime punishable by the civil authorities—

Considering that Francesco and Rosa Madiai, born and brought up in the Catholic religion, have, within the last four or five years, been induced to abandon it and embrace the religion which they call Evangelical—

That Francesco Madiai, availing himself of the lessons in the French language which he gave to a young man of 16, endeavored, though without success, to detach him from the Catholic religion; gave him, in concert with his wife, a prohibited copy of the Bible in French and in Italian.

That he has made to other persons proposals tending to show the superiority of the religion called Evangelical to the Catholic religion, counselling such persons not to hear the priests, reproving the worship of the Virgin Mary and of the Saints as an idolatry, and especially turning into derision the pious custom of burning tapers before the image of the Holy Virgin—rejecting the doctrine of the Real Presence in the consecrated Host characterising as an insult towards God intercession by the Virgin and the Saints, rejecting the authority of the Supreme Pontiff, saying that the observance of feast days other than Sundays, and abstinence from certain aliments were inventions of sinful men, saying that in the sacrament of the Communion, the transubstantiation of bread and wine is not true, that Confession is useless, unless, because it is made to man and not to God.

That to make a young girl of twenty, who was in their service, abandon her religion, the Madiais taught her to read, so that she might understand the books which they gave her, such as the Bible translated by Diodati, and the Book of Prayer, printed in London by the Society for the diffusion of the Christian Doctrine, in

which it is said that Purgatory and the worship of Images are ridiculous inventions.

Considering that what has been said by the defense on the subject of liberty of conscience and of religious tolerance is foreign to the question, seeing that the first is not attacked when citizens are called to answer for their external acts, and that the second is protected, instead of being violated, when one preserves another from the danger of seduction and abandonment of her religion.

The Court declares that the crime of impiety has been committed by the Madiais in the way of proselytism—and it condemns Francesco Madiai to fifty months' imprisonment at hard labor, and Rosa Madiai to forty five months' imprisonment, and to a fine of 300 livres—and at the expiration of their punishment to three years' surveillance by the Police.

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

The annual course of Lectures in this Institution terminated on the 5th inst., after an unusually lengthy term of eighteen weeks.

The class in attendance on the lectures, from a printed catalogue, amounted to one hundred and forty four; from the State of South Carolina, 102; North Carolina, 12; Georgia, 10; Alabama, 22; Florida, 3; Mississippi, 5.

The prevalence of yellow fever during the past summer, and its extension to a late period in November, deterred many from attendance at this Institution—and from the many inquiries by letter from every part of the country, there is every reasonable ground for believing that the class of the past term would have been in advance of the preceding, which, it will be remembered, numbered one hundred and thirty two students.

Of those in attendance, the following young gentlemen, having complied with the conditions of the College, received the diploma of the same, with the sanction of the President of the Board of Trustees:

LIST OF GRADUATES.
Abercrombie, W. B., Epidemic Dysentery; Alabama.
Allen, T. A., Typhoid Fever; N. Ca.

Bailey, T. P., Periodicity of Diseases; So. Ca.
Blake, J. H., Constipation; Fla.
Bowman, G. S., Hemorrhage; So. Ca.

Bradley, P. H., Venarum Viride; So. Ca.
Broom, W. W., Therapeutical application of water; So. Ca.

Cantey, Henry, Typhus and Typhoid Fever; So. Ca.
Cull, B. L. A., Scarlatina; Geo.

Dupree, Thos. M., The circulation of the Blood; Miss.
Easterling, J. L., Malaria; S. C.

Fladger, R. B., Typhoid Fever; So. Ca.
Gibbs, Henry P., The Blood; So. Ca.

Guerin, H. C., Catarrhal Fever; So. Ca.
Hameter, Dant., Gastritis; S. C.

Harrison, Robert, Pneumonia; Fla.
Hannahan, R. B., Pneumonia; S. Ca.

Hazell, W. G., Menstruation; So. Ca.
Howell, D. D., Alcohol; So. Ca.

Jenkins, E. E., Phosphate of Lime; So. Ca.
King, Courtney S., Yellow Fever, as it appeared in Charleston in 1852; So. Ca.

Lassiter, Craven, Tetanus; S. Ca.
Lebby, Robert, Jr., Gastric Juice; So. Ca.

Lee, R. H., Modus Operandi of Water; Ala.
Logan, Samuel, Modus Operandi of Therapeutic Agents; So. Ca.

Meriwether, J. S., Chemistry indispensable to the Scientific Physician; Ala.
Murray, J. J., Asiatic Cholera; So. Ca.

Murphy, C. T., Pneumonia; S. C.
Murphy, J. M., Emetics; S. C.
McCreery, J. H., Malaria; S. C.

Melver, W. W., Uterine Hemorrhage; Ala.
McSwain, C., Billious Remittent Fever; Ala.

McMillan, J. L., Cranial Sutures; Miss.
Odum, G. S., Influence of Mind on Matter; So. Ca.
Pendavis, J. A., Intermittent and Remittent Fevers; So. Ca.

Purcell, Jas., Hepatitis; So. Ca.

Scabrook, E. M., Dyspepsia; So. Ca.
Seabrook, J. C., Pathological Nematology; So. Ca.

Shuler, R. M., Infantile Remittent Fever; So. Ca.
Smoke, J. H., Typhoid Fever; So. Ca.

Stephens, C. G., The Liver; So. Ca.
Taylor, E. H., Dysentery; Geo.

Tucker, J. R., Poritonitis; So. Ca.
Tutty, L., Menstruation; No. Ca.

Waring, T. S., Chloroform in Obstetrics; So. Ca.
Weissinger, M. M., Urine Hemorrhage; Ala.

The committee of medical gentlemen to whom was referred the Theses for the premium annually offered for the best report as follows:
To Prof. Henry R. Frost, Dean:

DEAR SIR: The committee to whom the Theses were submitted for adjudication, respectfully recommend, that on "The cranial lectures," their true Physiological significance," is in their opinion entitled to the distinction—it being an ingenious attempt to explain the design of these lectures.

(Signed) D. T. CAHN, M. D.
A. B. WILLIMAN, M. D.
R. A. KINLOCH, M. D.
The author, Dr. T. L. McMillan, of Mississippi.

At a meeting of the students of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Dr. C. S. King, of Charleston, being called to the Chair and Dr. J. H. Blake, of Florida, and M. M. Weissinger, of Alabama, appointed Secretaries, the following resolutions were offered by Dr. R. Lebby, Jr., of Charleston:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Class be tendered to the Lectures of the Charleston Preparatory Medical School, who have ably recapitulated to the Class the Lectures of the Professors of the College the past session.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Class be also tendered to Dr. J. P. Jervy, for his very able and instructive course of lectures on the Jurisprudence.

Resolved, That to Dr. J. F. M. Geddings, the Class are greatly indebted for a course of Lectures upon Microscopic Anatomy, and that their sincere thanks be returned to him for the same.

Resolved, That a Committee of Three, the Chairman of this meeting to be its Chairman, be appointed to carry the above resolutions into effect.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.
J. H. BLAKE, M. D.,
M. M. WEISSINGER, M. D.,
Secretaries.
Charleston, March 9, 1853.

Corrupt Voting.
The following excellent resolution has been recently introduced in the New York Legislature:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the present Senate and Assembly, in pursuance of section one article thirteen of the Constitution of this State, propose that section one of article twelve of said Constitution, be so amended that the oath of office prescribed in the last mentioned section shall read as follows:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of New York; that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of—according to the best of my ability; that I have not, directly or indirectly, contributed or agreed to contribute any money or pecuniary means to be used in or about the election at which I was chosen to said office, except for the purposes and to the extent expressly authorized by the laws of this State; and that I have not given or promised to any voter any money, thing of value, office or appointment, or promise of official or individual influence in obtaining any office, deputation or public place, for him or for any other person, to induce him to vote for or support me or any candidate at the said election."

THINK.—Thought engenders thought. Place one idea upon paper, another will follow it and still another, until you have written a page. You cannot fathom your mind. The more you draw from it the more clear and fruitful it will be. If you neglect to think yourself and use other people's thoughts, giving utterance only, you will never know what you are capable of. At first your ideas may come out in lumps, homely and shapeless, but no matter; time and preservation will arrange and polish them. Learn to think and to write, the more you think, the better, you will express your ideas.

WANTED, A MASTER.—Not long since the Sunday Times published the following:

Passing down Nassau street, three or four persons were standing inside of a store talking to a black man, and then invited us to come in.

"Here is a black man," said one of the gentlemen 'who wishes to sell himself, as a slave for \$150.'

We entered the store, and saw a short, stout fellow in rags, with a good countenance, and no indication of vice.

"Where do you belong?"
"To New York. I was born here."

"Don't you know that you cannot sell yourself as a slave in this State?"

"What am I to do? I can get no work; I have had no breakfast; I am almost naked; no one cares for me, and I have no friend. Is it not better to have a good master whom I can work for, and who will care for me?"

Here was an illustration of the practical benevolence of domestic slavery, while it exhibited the rank hypocrisy of the abolitionists. They could raise \$2,000 to purchase the liberty of two mulatto girls, and yet allowed a poor black to offer to sell himself as a slave to save himself from starving in a free Northern State.

Isn't it a pity, Mr. Greeley, that the masses can read such things as the above? Don't you wish they couldn't? This is only one free negro who wants a master. 'There are more of the same sort left.'

Day Book.

During our Court of Sessions last week an individual was tried for the crime of Bigamy, and acquitted. In the charge of his honor, Judge Frost, to the Jury, he remarked, that there was no law in the State of South Carolina prescribing a marriage ceremony.

That if a citizen wished to buy or sell a piece of land, the law prescribed the form of the deed or title; that if he wished to buy or sell a negro, there was a legal form for the bill of sale; that if he wished to secure the payment of money to himself or to another at a future time, there was a legal form or the bond or note; but for the bonds of the most solemn and binding obligations into which man or woman could enter, there was no legally prescribed form.

At one period marriage was held to be a religious sacrament could only be solemnized by the clergy; consequently magistrates were prohibited from performing the ceremony. At a later period the law prohibiting magistrates from officiating at marriage contracts was repealed. This we believe is the extent of legislation by this State upon the subject. Hence the mode of the ceremony and the character of the officiating functionary are left to the choice of the parties entering into the contract. If the couple who desire to enter into the holy state of wedlock choose to call in a clergyman or a magistrate before whom to make their vows of love and fidelity, it is well; but if they prefer to make their vows to each other and assume the relation of husband and wife, acknowledging each other as such before the world, it is also well. By the latter mode they enter into an indissoluble bond as by the former. If Mr. A. and miss B. jump over a broom, the former saying I take this woman to be my wedded wife and the latter, I take this man to be my wedded husband and go to housekeeping they are legally married, have entered into a bond of union which cannot be annulled so long as they both live. This indifference to the form of a ceremonial, binding the parties to the end of life, may to the casual observer seem strange, but to those who are familiar with the working of our system no such feeling is experienced. Liberty of conscience is a right too sacred to be abridged by legal prescription, even as to the mode of entering into this holy compact. And this is ample reason for the apparent apathy of our legislators upon this subject.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

People often think they are virtuous, when they are only lucky. Many a man who practises morality on venison steaks and woodcock, would no sooner have his income cut down from five thousand dollars a year to six shillings a day, than he would entertain thoughts about chicken coops that the ten commandments would be perfectly shocked at.

When Zachariah Fox, the great merchant of Liverpool, was asked by what means he contrived to realize so large a fortune as he possessed, his reply was: "Friend, by one article alone, and in which thou mayest deal too, if thou please—it is civilities."

CAPTAIN ROSS.—A MODERN CRUISE.—We extract the following from a letter written by an Indian officer on sick leave:

"After we got clear of Java Head we had a fresh breeze from the south-east, and as we had been unable to take in water at Angier, the captain decided upon doing so at some small islands I had never heard the name of before; they are called the Cocos, and about seven hundred or eight hundred miles to the southward of Java head. Their history is rather curious. A Captain Ross, formerly of the East India service, lives on them with his family. Before Borneo was given up to the Dutch, he was governor of it, and while there he advised the English Government to allow him to build a sloop of war, as there was such magnificent timber.

She was launched only the day before the island was given up; but the Dutch allowed him to finish her, and the English government then made a present of her to Captain Ross as a reward for his services.—He cruised about in her for many years, and as it were, discovered these islands, for they had been known to exist, though never visited. He took a fancy to them, wrote home to England, and brought out the whole of his family. The English government refusing him protection, he placed himself under that of the Dutch, and got three hundred Malay slaves, whom he liberated upon arriving in the islands, and formed a settlement there.

His ship was lost on a voyage to Batavia, and he was many years without having any intercourse with the world; but being nearly starved, for the islands produce little more than cocoa nut trees, he built a sloop, and sailed to the coast of Sumatra, and the sails of the thick bark that is round the cocoanut trees just below the branches. He was just sailing when a whaler put into the island, and from her procured canvass and went to Batavia, since which time he has traded regularly there, selling cocoanut oil, of which he makes great quantities, having a steam engine of ten horse power to bruise and press the nut.

About the sixth day from Java Head, we sighted the islands, which are very low, covered to the water's edge with trees.—There are about 24 of them, the largest about a mile broad; they are in a circle, reefs joining them, and forming a magnificent lagoon, to which there is only one entrance. I went on shore early the morning after we anchored, and pulled about three miles up the lagoon to the settlement.—Their chief amusement appears to be sailing boats, of which there are immense numbers and managed beautifully. I counted nearly thirty as we pulled up, sailing away to the different islands to pick up nuts.

Captain Ross is a strange, quaint looking man; he and his sons resemble Robinson Crusoe. They lived in wooden houses, raised about ten feet, on piles, from the ground, and are as rough as you can well imagine. They have books, and the quantity Capt. Ross read is wonderful. He has been 26 years in the islands. The Malays are a lazy set of fellows; he pays them so much a day, and so well that they won't work more than two or three days a week. The greatest punishment he inflicts is to banish them from the islands.—*Ec. paper.*

As Good as it were in *Esop*.—The Nantucket Islander says the following story was lately told by a reformed inebriate, as an apology for much of the folly of drunkards: "A mouse, ranging about a brewery, happened to fall into a vat of beer, was in imminent danger of drowning, and appealed to a cat to help him out.—The cat replied: 'It is a foolish request, for as soon as I get you out I shall eat you.' The mouse piteously replied that would be far better than to be drowned in beer. The cat lifted him out, but the fume of the beer caused him to sneeze, and the mouse took refuge in a hole. The cat called upon the mouse to come out: 'Did you not promise that I should eat you?' 'Ah,' replied the mouse, 'I did, but I was in liquor at the time.'"

Plato one day invited to supper Diogenes, the Cynic, with some Sicilian friends, and caused the banquet room to be adorned out of respect to those strangers. Diogenes who was displeased with the finery of Plato, began to trample on the carpets and other goods, and said very brutally, "I trample upon the pride of Plato"; but Plato answered wisely: "True Diogenes, but you trample upon it through a greater pride."

The Printer's Ten Commandments.

1. Thou shalt love thy printer—for he is the standard of thy country.

2. Thou shalt subscribe to his paper—for he seeketh much to obtain the news, of which ye may not remain ignorant.

3. Thou shalt pay him for his paper—for he laboreth hard to give ye the news in due season.

4. Thou shalt advertise—that he may be able to give ye the paper.

5. Thou shalt not visit him, regardless of his office rules—deranging the papers.

6. Thou shalt not touch nothing that will give the printer trouble—that he may not hold thee guilty.

7. Thou shalt not read the manuscript in the hands of the Compositor—for he will hold thee blameful.

8. Thou shalt not seek the news before it is printed—for he will give it to you in due time.

9. Thou shalt ask him but few questions of things in the office—for thou shalt tell nothing.

10. Thou shalt not send abusive and threatening letters to the editor.

'The World owes me a Living.'

No such thing, Mr. Fold up your hands; the world owes you not a single cent! You have done nothing these twenty years but consume the products earned by the sweat of other men's brows.

'You have eat, and drank, and slept; what then? Why eat, and drank, and slept again.'

And this is the sum total of your life. And the world 'owes you a living?' For what? How comes it indebted to you to that trifling amount? What have you done for it? What family in distress have you befriended? What products have you created? What miseries have you alleviated? What have you perfected? The world owes you a living! idle man! Never was there a more absurd ideal. You have been a tax—a sponge upon the world ever since you came into it.—It is your creditor in a vast amount. Your liabilities are immense, your assets are nothing, and yet you say the world is owing you. Go to! The amount in which you stand indebted to the world is greater than you will ever have the power to liquidate! You owe the world the labor of your two strong arms and all the skill in work they might have gained; you owe the world the labor of that brain of yours, the sympathies of that heart, the energies of your being; you owe the world the whole moral and intellectual capabilities of a man! Awake, then, from that dreamy do-nothing state of slothfulness in which you live, and let us no longer hear that false assertion that the world is owing you, until you have done something.

SINGULAR SECRET SOCIETIES.

The police of Perryville, Ashland county, have just discovered and exposed a "Secret Society" among the youth of that town, which is startling enough in its features: "The society numbered a band of fifteen young men and boys, formed for the purpose of robbery. A captain was chosen and a regular constitution and by-laws, the violation of which was death, were adopted. One of the band stole from his own father \$10, which he had collected for a poor widow, who had a son belonging to the band. Learning that the money belonged to her, the band stole \$10 from another woman to replace it.—The cash drawer of a landlorn in Perryville was opened by two of the band, and a ten dollar bill taken from it. The one who changed the bill to divide with his comrade, charged a premium for making change. This being a violation of the by-laws the rest of the band, unknown to him, held a meeting and determined on his death. It was arranged that all were to go out upon the ice—in which a hole was to be previously cut—to skate, and that all should appear struck at some curiosity of the water, and look in, and when this one should stoop down over the hole, one of the company should strike him with a club and pitch him in. One young man, whose heart was not so corrupt as the rest, relented, and by giving information prevented the murder. Several of the company are now in Ashland jail."

Western Advocate.

THE WHITE SCURF IS PEJORATIVE.—This is a cutaneous disorder, it is relieved by any emollient. Compound sulphur ointment is good. If this is not to be had, goose grease, or any other that has neither flour nor salt in it will do. It arises from fever, and is generally the result of confinement and lack of grass or other green food.